



European Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*



Ash trees grow rapidly and can reach 35 m tall when mature. When young their bark is grey and smooth, becoming fissured with age. Buds are distinctively black and velvety (see inset image). Separate male and female flowers appear in spring before the leaves

Emerald ash borer (EAB) *Agrilus planipennis*



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- Adults are 7.5–13.5mm long and bright metallic green (image 1).
- D-shaped exit holes (3mm wide) are created in the bark by emerging adult beetles.
- Larval feeding on the heartwood can result in tree death.
- Millions of trees in North America have died since its introduction; it has now reached the Moscow area of Russia.

Ash dieback *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*



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- A fungus spread by aerial dispersal and infected plant material (including seeds).
- Causes necrosis, leaf loss, crown dieback and even tree death in extreme cases.
- Susceptibility varies amongst ash species.
- Widespread in the EU, first identified in Poland in 1992.

Black timber bark beetle *Xylosandrus germanus*



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- Adult beetles (April-September) are predominately female; small (up to 2-3mm long) and black or brown in colour.
- The beetle attacks a range of deciduous and coniferous species causing the larvae to burrow within the heartwood occasionally leading to tree death.
- A recent EPPO survey has shown the species is widespread in the EU.

REPORT ANY SUSPECTED SIGHTINGS TO _____ DATE: _____.